THE WEEKLY NATIONAL, INTELLIGENCER

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## THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

VVe transfer to our columns, from the New Orlea ns papers, the subjoined translation of the Messarge of PENA Y PENA, the acting President of Miexico, as delivered to the Mexican Congress on the opening of its present session. As the Message mainly discusses, and in temperate language, th question on which depends the peace of the two Republics, it will no doubt prove interesting to many of our readers. .

Message of Pena v Pena, President of Mexico, read at the opening of the Congress of 1848. Gentlemen of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies :

Can there possibly be an act more august, or a ceremor of more national interest, than the present installation of the Mexican Congress? Nay, could I hope for a more distinguished favor from Providence than that of announcing to you this day that the republic survives its misfortunes, preserves this day that the republic survives its mislortunes, preserves its unity, and has it yet in its power to receive the proudest titles in the estimation of the world? Was it to be expected seven months since—the capital, the ports, and the principal cities of the republic being lost, the army disorganized, and the passions of the people inflamed—that the calamities of a foreign war would cease, and we should have it in our power to nourish the hope of a peaceful and happ future? You have seen, centlemen, and you have understood also.

You have seen, gentlemen, and you have understood also, e circumstances which surrounded us. You can therefore us in so advantageous a position. What was regarded as an impossibility is this day realized. Congress has assembled in accordance with the requisitions of the appreciate the value and importance of an event which places to the wisdom of its representatives. How national and ele-

and interesting points in the internal administration of the Government, and refer briefly to its history during the short period of its existence. Without the slightest exaggeration, I can assure you that in the most difficult crisis which the rethe law more than with an armed force, the violence of factions: preserved the morality of the Government, prevented ruinous losses to the treasury, and, above all, it has never allowed the bond of the Federal Union to be broken. A sincere regard for our institutions, an ardent desire to prevent shameful insurrections and broils in sight of the foreign enemy, a firm resolution to assemble the chambers and entrust the reins of the administration to a new President—these will be Government has taken, and especially so far as relates to its course—alike constitutional and indispensable—in regard to the events in San Luis Potosi. But, gentlemen, these points should not, whatever your feelings or preferences under ordinary circumstances, draw your attention from the awful responsibility of the present moment, when the question is, EITHER WAR OR PEACE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

ternatives was not of any advantage to the republic, I took such measures as were within my power, and such as were compatible with my loyalty or came within the scope of my legal procedure, to put an end to the exciting differences which occurred to me that such a negotiation was incompatible either with the interests or the well-known honor of the nation. I its soil. They, like individuals, have their periods of vigor and of weakness, and cannot be exempt from the ordinary laws of humanity. A conjunction of circumstances, to which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly here as well as the politician, and from their very nature constitute a new period of vital importance to the republic. Justice is unnecessary here to refer more particularly, but which it is unnecessary here to refer more particularly here. might be explained very easily by our internal dissensions and failure on the part of the public Administration, has convinced me of the serious difficulties in which the country would be involved by sustaining, with any prospect of a specessful issue, a war with the United States. He who, eptertaining this awar with the United States. He was, epicially accondition, is disposed to resent an insult to our good name and our honor, speaks not like a statesman and politician, much less is he a man of sterling honor and goodness.

Called by the constitution to exercise the Supreme Magistracy, and at a moment when the capital was about to be occupied and our army dispersed, my opinions in regard to a peace were the stronger in proportion to the greatness of our misfortune. Without any merit to assume the reins of Gov-Supreme Court of Justice, I could not, nevertheless, refuse to discharge the duties of the difficult post to which I was called without subjecting the nation to a frightful state of anarchy; neither could I fail to meet the foreign question under such circumstances with feelings the most profound and conscientious. The necessity, then, of making one so decidedly in favor of peace, the depositary of the surgeous source and the surgeous sources are surgeous sources.

and the state of the difficult put to sharp of we compared to the state of the stat

gave the Commissioners full liberty to conclude the negotiative, with the beliefer has teller more report any offence of which a civilized people used to be assumed. Though the secretary of which a civilized people used to be assumed. Though the secretary of which a civilized people used to be assumed. Though the secretary of which a civilized people used to be assumed. Though the secretary of which a civilized people used to be assumed. Though the secretary of which a civilized people used to be assumed. Though the secretary of the same terms in which as the secretary of the s

by the President's message of the 6th of December of the last year. The negotiation, then, cannot be condemned in consequence of its not having diminished the loss of territory, taking into consideration the advantages of peace. Perhaps it will deserve praise for having succeeded in obtaining that no additions have been made to the original claims, the capital being lost and the army of the thirteenth September dis-

mentioned. The Government and its plenipotentiaries have nevertheless enforced and defended the justice of the nation, and I can declare to you that nothing which they ought to have done has been omitted. Subsequent events, which are well known, show in the clearest manner that the Government acted with judgment in designating the time in which negotiations should commence and be concluded. The armistice which followed the negotiation of the treaty

and the immediate re-establishment of constitutional order in all its branches; the ample guaranties secured to Mexican citicitizens, should reside in the territories ceded; the suppression of the Indian tribes which should make incursions upon our frontier; the indemnity of fifteen millions of dollars, and the payment to be made by the Government of the United States r claims liquidated and pending against the republic; the solemn promise to assuage, if at any time there shall be occa-sion, the calamities of war, as well as to respect the well known rights of humanity and of society; and, finally, the closing gentlemen, we will not forget it, but let us make a glor stipulation that the dividing line established by the fifth article shall never be changed except by the full consent of both republics, expressed through their General Governments in conformity with their respective constitutions; all these considera-tions give to the negotiation all the dignity as well as all the security that could be demanded in this class of transactions.

our tariff rates or Treasury laws, when the question of the interior of the republic was under discussion, it has resulted alone from the republic was under discussion, it has resulted alone from to the Government, and the more so that in its present situation of the discussion of the regarded as to the Government, and the more so that in its present situation of the sid which humanity demanded.

in the city of Guadalupe is submitted to the judgment of the national representatives, of public opinion, and to the verdict of foreign nations. The termination of a war such as we have suffered, the changes which it has produced, are interesting to the whole world. They merit the examination of the philosepher as well as the politician, and from their very nature constitute a new period of vital impact of the substances. It is scarcely left to the families even the port of Campeschy to not ceased to employ my thoughts upon such measures as could be adopted for the safety of that portion of our territory; but what can the Government do under present circumstitute a new period of vital impact of the principal cities, there are place themselves under cover from the savage hordes. I have not ceased to employ my thoughts upon such measures as could be adopted for the safety of that portion of our territory; but what can the Government do under present circumstitute a new period of vital impact of the principal cities, there is scarcely left to the families even the port of Campeschy to not ceased to employ my thoughts upon such measures as could be adopted for the safety of that portion of our territory; but what can the Government do under present circumstitute a new period of vital impact of the principal cities, there is not ceased to employ my thoughts upon such measures as could be adopted for the safety of that portion of our territory; but what can the Government do under present circumstances. ent aspects, treaties celebrated between two nations, and, according to the dominant feeling, they are regarded as advantageous or detrimental. Opinions, in consequence, vary contageous or detrimental. Opinions, in consequence, vary considerably, and it is by no means easy to weigh the disadvantages of the extremes, and make a choice in the scale of cool reason and calm calculation. Nevertheless, the treaty of Guadalupe, whatever judgment may be passed upon it, either by the present generation or by that which may succeed, will never be censured as dishonorable or oppressive to the liberty and sovereignty of the nation. It cannot be pronounced unworthy of a noble misfortune and of generous feelings.

They have sent Ministers Pleijobentiary to this Republic, who have commenced negotiations, and there has been no single act of the Mexican Government, in the course of them, which can be characterized as either meanness or weakness. The Minister of Foreign Relations will the two Chambers all the documents which may be necessary for the national interests, as well us the articles of the testy signed at Gnadaloge on the second of February last. You your selves will be as convinced as the Government is that the territorial cession is less than could be expected or than could have been agreed upon. Neither was there any ground to expect that the United States would in any respect modify their pretensions. The limits of Texts, of Upper California, and which conceives no impostrate too monstrous for the popular articles. It was allot to observe the resources and elements of that people which acts with valor and energy. In the foreign war we have just witnessed, though in but swe engagements, we have been agreed upon. Neither was there any ground to expect that the United States would in any respect modify their pretensions. The limits of Texts, of Upper California, and which conceives no impostrate too monstrous for the popular article and of saving the ropolic. And, gentlemen, you will save it; and provide the declarations for the popular article and of saving the ropolic. And, gentlemen, you will save it; and provide the declarations for the popular article and of saving the ropolic. And, gentlemen, you will save it; and provided the declarations of the popular article and of saving the ropolic and provided as the provided. Alternative to the doctrines and faith of a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a general convention of the rules in order that the United States would in any respect modify their prevention of the variation of the subject. But all the declarations of the popular artiflates and the submitted of the intentions, renew

taking into consideration the advantages of peace. Perhaps it will deserve praise for having succeeded in obtaining that no additions have been made to the original claims, the capital being lost and the army of the thirteenth September disbanded.

Had the Government been able to indulge any well founded hope that that of the United States would recede from a demand to which it had no legitimate title, its conduct would have been different, or it would have reserved the treaty for a more opportune season. But a declaration so solemn, and the repeated assurances of the American Minister, leave no loss would be greater, and that there could be no excuse for peace, between the united States that it was believed not to exhibit the population of 1840, as contemplated by the constitution, but that of 1841. He wished to enact a law at the present turous attempts—that the desire for military glory cannot justify the continuance of the present calamities, and, above all, on account of the distance of the territories ceded, and through the very beginning of the distance of the territories ceded, and through the very legion of a national marine, it cannot be reasonably expected that the result of a war would be a fortunate negotiation that would eash of the distance of the territories ceded, and through the very legion of a national marine, it cannot be reasonably expected that the result of a war would be a fortunate negotiation that would eash of the distance of the territories ceded, and through the very legion of a national marine, it cannot be reasonably expected that the result of a war would be a fortunate negotiation that would eash of the distance of the distance of the united States that it was believed not to exhibit the population of 1840, as contemplated by the constitution, but that of 1841. He wished to enact a law at the present to the population of 1840, as contemplated by the constitution, but that of 1841. He wished to enact a law at the proper of 1841 in the population of 1840, as contemplated by the c room whatever to doubt that any peace was utterly out of the conduct of the Government and of Congress if it did not question which did not involve the cession of the territories guard against new and more terrible evils. There is nothing and passion only can designate it as timid and exaggerated. The elements of resistance cannot be created in a moment, neither is it within the power of the most vigorous adm tion to cause distances to disappear in a territory of such vast extent, and to gather the central population upon points along the shores of the ocean and the neighboring frontiers. The arguments which are advanced at this day against

peace are of the same character with those put forth in 1845. First, against the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas, and subsequently against the negotiations with the led States which the administration of that year sough

did not at that time prevail. Those who were opposed to it have been since undeceived, but their enlightenment has not been able to exempt the republic from misfortune. Tardy and

Contemplate for a moment the confusion and anarchy which we should behold our country involved if the foreign war should be continued. All the germs of discord would in the event be aroused, and the flame of the passions every where kindled. We are already made to hel too deeply our social thus consummated, which insisting upon a compliance with paralysis of every branch of public wealth, and the general troduction of goods into our cariffrates or Treasury laws, when the question of the inwretchedness of the people.

The State of Yucatan, presenting such a scene of devasts

Such stipulations as have been made on these points of the Treasury and commerce will be readily explained on the principle mentioned, and by the practice generally adopted in all countries under similar circumstances.

The treaty, gentlemen, concluded by our plenipotentiaries in the city of Guadalupe is submitted to the judgment of the national representatives, of public opinion, and to the variety of the process of the principal cities, there is scarcely left to the families even the port of Campeachy to place themselves under cover from the savage hordes. I have not ceased to employ my thoughts man and the case of the principal cities, there is scarcely left to the families even the port of Campeachy to place themselves under cover from the savage hordes. I have not ceased to employ my thoughts man and the process of the principal cities, there is scarcely left to the families even the port of Campeachy to place themselves under cover from the savage hordes. I have

and sovereignty of the nation. It cannot be pronounced unworthy of a noble misfortune and of generous feelings.

The Mexican republic has treated with the United States, and they with it, as independent people. The spirit with which the negotiation has been conducted might be cited to show that we do not deserve all the charges which have been made against us during the war. True, a fertile and beautiful portion of our soil is ceded—a portion of considerable extent, and containing the elements of new and flourishing States. I do not wish to conceal the truth at a moment so solemn, much less the profound regret occasioned in my bosom by the sepaless the profound regret occasioned in my bosom by the sepaless the profound regret occasioned in my bosom by the sepaless the profound regret occasioned in my bosom by the sepaless the profound regret occasioned in my bosom by the sepaless the profound regret occasioned in my bosom by the sepaless of under subjection every assignation or aim which will be great, powerful, and respected. The enterprising and active system of our neighbors, who already have an immense territory to govern and preserve, will be restraintation of Unper California and New Mexico from the national state of the middle of the content of the moderate of the subjection of the world can be attended with no dangerous results here, because the tendencies of a republic evidently incline to tranquillity, loyal order, the support of industry, and the general welfare, which it has until now sought in vain. If we examine and profit by the situation in which we are placed, and if we construct an edifice having disinterested patriotism, for its foundation, the situation in which we are placed, and if we construct an edifice having disinterested patriotism, for its foundation, the situation in which we are placed, and if we construct an edifice having disinterested patriotism, for its foundation, the edificacion in which with the situation in which we are placed, and if we construct an edifice having disinter

transmitted with glory to josterity.

But, with the same frankness and good faith, I must say that I am convinced that the condition in which we are, with all was nace for taking the census or enumeration of the inhabmade to the effect now suggested, Mr. I. said he should despair of getting these important matters acted on during the present session if the present motion to suspend the rules should not prevail. Objection was made. should not prevail. Objection was made.

Mr. I. said the gentleman had no right to object. He

moved to suspend the rules, and no objection could prevent him from insisting on having the question put.

House to offer a resolution making the bill to establish the that Territorial Government of Oregon the special order of the day immediately after the general appropriation bills (now the special order) shall have been disposed of, except on Fri-

days and Saturdays.

Mr. McCLERNAND appealed to his friend from Indiana (Mr. SMITH) to modify his amendment so as to resolve the House into Committee of the Whole at once in order that im-Mr. McC. had a letter from a citizen of Oregon, dated as late as the 1st of January ultimo, which represented the country dered a number of the whites, and an open and cruel war was public duty demanded that prempt measures should be taken

Objection being made to the reception of Mr. SMITE's re

offer the resolution; on which motion the yeas and nays were taken and the vote resulted, Yeas 155, nays 12. Two-thirds having voted in the affirmative the rules were upended and the resolution received.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT. Mr. ASHMUN asked the general consent of the Hou

to introduce a joint resolution to close the present session of Congress, by an adjournment sine die, on Monday, July 10, at 12 o'clock M.

House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state fore them.

Mr. ASHMUN said he moved a suspension of the rules

eas and mays thereon.

Mr. COBB contended that the gentleman was too late, and

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking fro

Mr. COBB asked the gentleman from Massachusetts what ne he proposed to fix by his resolution for the adjournment

of Congress.

Mr. ASHMUN replied the 10th of July. Mr. COBB said the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Mean, had this morning informed them that the appropri-ation bills would not be got through with before the 1st of July,

and then there would be the army bill, the Oregon bill, and

word as the great moral element in a form of government we tender to him our cordial congratulations upon the brillians

dy be the constituconstitusystem of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the control of the constitution of the confer authority of the constitution of the confer authority of of the several States contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Gover ment to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury and every section of the country has a right to demand and it

enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raise than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Gov-ernment and for the gradual but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary war, after peaceful relations shall have been restored.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to st interests of the country, dangerous to our republic centrated money power and above the laws and the will of the

States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slaveto lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced

by any friend of our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the

Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitu-tion, which makes ones the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal princt-ples in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the

ples in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and section laws from our statute books.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the disconstitution.

Mr. COBB contended that the gentieman was too late, and that he could not now submit such a motion.

The SPEAKER informed the gentieman from Georgia that the president the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to the gentieman from Massachusetts had possession of the floor, guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill ser, boatswain, guaner, carpenter, master's The SPEAKER informed the gentleman from Georgia that the gentleman from Massachusetts had possession of the floor, he having risen to submit a resolution, and to move a suspension of the rules for its admission.

Mr. ASHMUN then again moved the suspension of the Mr. ASHMUN then again moved the suspension of the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination. American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination ordered.

American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination ordered. tem of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, provoked on her par

by years of insult and injury, was commenced by her army crossing the Rio Grande, attacking the American troops, and invading our sister State of Texas; and that, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, it is a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citi-zen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and

tive tariff of 1846; and that, in our opinion, it would be a fatal error to weaken the bands of political organization by which

Union, in the principles, capacity, firmness, and integrity of James K. Polk, manifested by his nomination and election in 1844, has been signally justified by the strictness of his adherence to sound democratic dectrines, by the purity of purpose, the energy and ability which have characterised his Adsuccess which has hitherto crowned his patriotic efforts, and assure him in advance that, at the expiration of his Presidential term, he will carry with him to his retirement the esteem, re-

Resolved, That this Convention hereby present to the peo-ple of the United States Lewis Case, of Michigan, as the can-didate of the Democratic party for the office of President, and William O. Butler, of Kentucky, as the candidate of the De-mocratic party for the office of Vice President of the United

The question was taken on the adoption of the report of nittee, without amendment, and it was, by States, decided in the affirmative-ayes 249, nays nane-as follows :

AYES—Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, Maseachusetts 12, Vermont 6, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 26, Belaware 3, Maryland 8, Verginia 17, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Georgia 10, Florida no answer, Alabama 7, Mississippi 6, Louisiana 6, Texas 4, Arkansas 3, Tennessee 13, Kentucky 12, Ohio 23, Indiana 12, Illinois 9, Michigan 5, Iowa 4, Missouri 7, Wisconsin 4, 240

JOURDAN W. MARRY Stock, Money, and Exchange Broker,
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DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE-MONEY TO THE Officers and Crews of the "Bon Homme Richard" and " Alliance."

FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE, MAY 11, 1848.

SIR: The 2d section of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones," approved March 21, 1848, provides for the payment "to the legal representatives of the said John Paul Jones, and the officers,

presentatives of the said John Paul Jones, and the officers, scamen, and marines of the squadron under his command, being eitzens of the United States, or their representatives, their respective proportions of the value, as estimated by Benjamin Franklin, of the three prizes captured by the squadron under the command of said Jones, and delivered up to Great Britain by Denmark in 1779," &c.

In order to obtain the money which may be found due to the estate of a deceased party it will be proper and necessary for some pers n or persons entitled to take out letters testamentary or of administration thereon, where this has not been previously done; and to file a certificate thereof, duly executed, which shall recite that evidence was produced which satisfied the court who granted said letters that the testator or intestate, with relation to whose estate said letters were issued. centrated money power and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by wide or next of kin to the decedent; or, for want thereof. deeds, whose official character shall be certified by the clerk of the county under the seal of his office, or otherwise conformably to law.

Very respectfully, WM. COLLINS, First Auditor.

The distribution among the officers, scamen, Bon Houme Richard is as follows: To licutenants, captain of marines, and marine

And among the officers, seamen, &c. of the trigate Alliance To lieutenants, captain of marines, and master,

cook, cockswain, sergeant of marines, cach..... To seamen, ordinary seamen, boys, &c., each..... june 1—tf

IVER COMPLAINTS of bilious climates arise from the same causes which produce Fever and Ague, and are cured with the same certainty by Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. Even after the liver has become much enlarged and tender upon pressure, it is in a few weeks restored to its natender upon pressure, it is in a few weeks resorted to its in-tural size, soreness and pain in the side relieved, with such general improvement as denotes returning health.

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GRAND SCHEMES FOR JUNE, 1848. J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

45.2824 Dollars ! 5 Prizes of \$9,000 are \$45,000 ! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purpose Class No. 23, for 1848. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., Saturday, June 10, 1848. BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of ... \$43,2822 | 10 prizes of ... \$1,200
5 do ... \$000 20 do ... 600
5 do ... 5,000 30 do ... 300
10 do ... 1,500 139 do ... 200
8c. &c. &c. &c.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2.50. Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets \$130 00

Do do 25 half do 65 00 Do do 25 quarter do 32 50 \$30,000-\$15,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purpose Class No. 25, for 1848.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday June 17, 1848. | SPLENDID SCHEME. | 1 prize of. | \$4,000 | 1 do | | 45,000 | 1 do | | 2,078 | 1 do | | 5,000 | 20 do | | 1,000 | 1 do | | 5,000 | 20 do | | 500 | 20 do | | 5 ke. ke. ke. ke. 66 Number Lottery—11 Ballots.

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50 Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets \$110 00
Do do 22 half do 55 00
Do do 22 quarter do 27 50

50,000 Dollars ! \$30,000-\$20,060-\$10,000! and Tickets only \$10! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 27, for 1848.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 24, 1848.

| 1 prize of .....\$50,000 | 1 prize of .....\$2,200 | 1 do ......\$30,000 | 40 do .....\$00 | 1 do .....\$20,000 | 40 do .....\$30 | 1 do .....\$30 | 200 do .....\$200 | 200 do ....\$200 | 200 do .....\$200 | 200 do .....\$200 | 200 do .....\$200 | 200 do .....\$200 | 200

Agents for J. W. MAURY & Co., Managers.